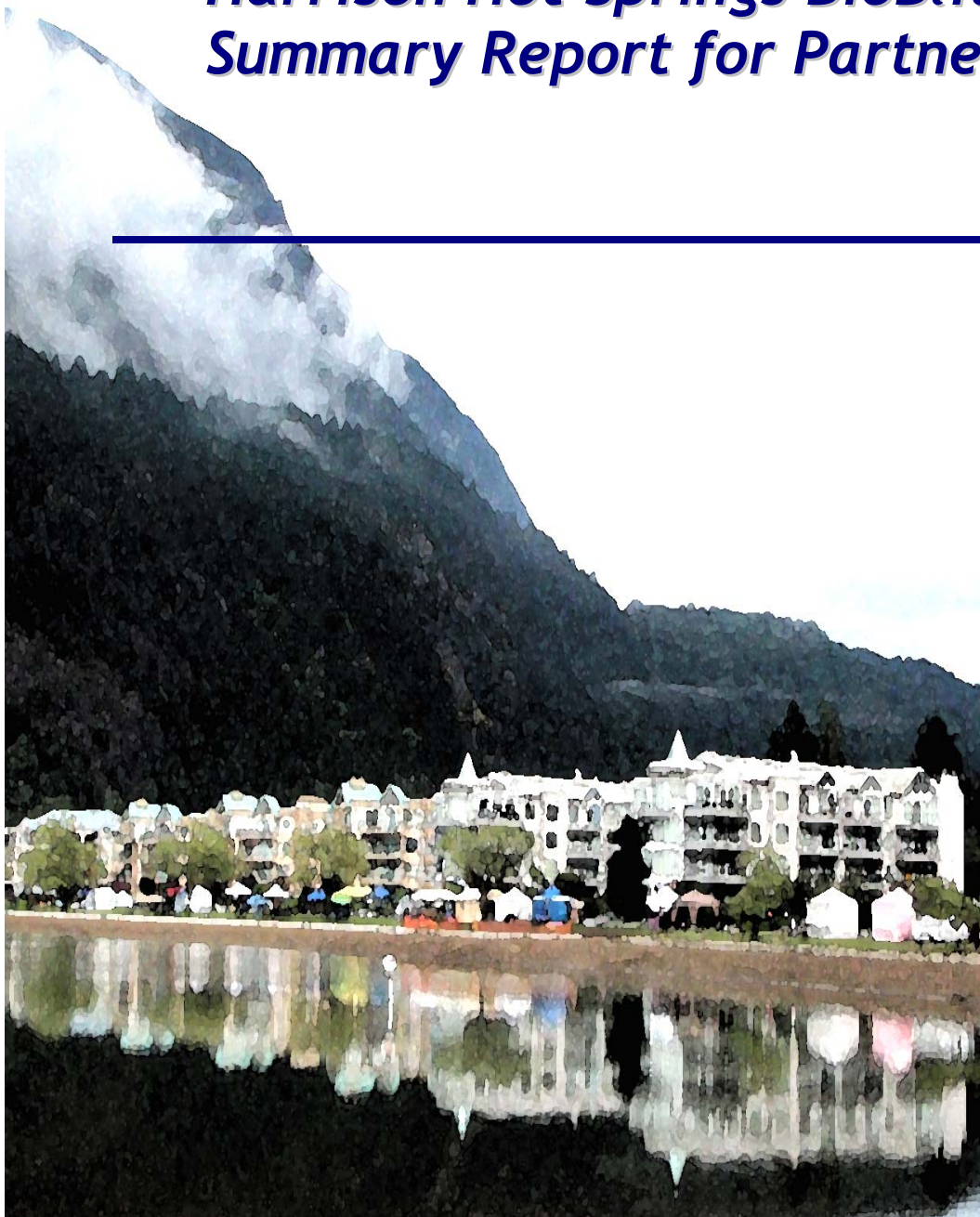


# Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz: Summary Report for Partners



Harrison Hot Springs “BioBlitz”  
 Summary Report for Partners  
 September 2011



Prepared for:

The South Coast Conservation Program (SCCP). Established in 2005, the SCCP is a multi-partner, landscape-level conservation program. The primary objective of the SCCP is to coordinate and facilitate the maintenance and recovery of species and ecosystems at risk in the Lower Mainland eco-region of the South Coast of British Columbia. <http://www.sccp.ca/>



Fraser Valley Watersheds Coalition: The FVWC is a coalition of individuals, groups, and agencies working to promote healthy watersheds in the Fraser Valley by facilitating understanding and action in local communities.



[www.fvwc.ca](http://www.fvwc.ca)

Miami River Streamkeepers: The MRSk works to raise awareness and promote the conservation and restoration of the Miami River, a tributary to the Harrison River.



Funding for this project was graciously provided by:



Further funding and support was provided by:



Prepared by:  
 Pamela Zevit, R.P. Bio  
 Adamah Consultants  
[adamah@telus.net](mailto:adamah@telus.net)  
 Re-connecting People & Nature

Cover images: Great Blue Heron, *faninni* ssp., Maidenhair Fern, Northern Red-legged Frog, Eight-spotted Skimmer dragonfly, BioBlitz explorations, Little Brown Myotis bat. Cover images provided by Pamela Zevit, Irmgard Carter and Janne Perrin. South Coast BioBlitz logo: Pamela Zevit

## ***Acknowledgements:***

The contributions and efforts of the following made the Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz an outstanding event!

Angela Knopp  
Birgit Gagne  
Carrielynn Victor, Cheam Nation/ Stó:lō Tribal Council  
Damion Ruthven  
Denis Knopp  
Erin Rutherford & Doug Sinclair, South Coast Bat Action Team  
Friends of the East Sector  
Irmgard Carter  
Jeanne Hughes, Fraser Valley Invasive Plant Council  
Jillian Milne  
Lance Lilley, Fraser Valley Watersheds Coalition  
Langley Environmental Partners Society  
Lee Larkin  
Lillian Martin  
Miami River Streamkeepers  
Mike Pearson  
Monica Pearson  
Niek Debrouwer  
The Amos Family  
Theresa Baxter  
Zo Ann Morten Pacific Streamkeepers Federation  
Zoey Slater

Adamah Consultants would like to express their sincere thanks to Janne Perrin, President of the Miami River Streamkeepers and Rachel Drennan with the Fraser Valley Watersheds Coalition for their extensive contributions in planning and delivering this event. Thank you as well to the staff and elected officials of Harrison Hot Springs for their additional support. Botanist Terry Taylor of Vancouver provided species verification for a number of vascular and non-vascular plant images after the BioBlitz.

## ***Table of Contents***

Acknowledgements:.....	iii
Executive Summary .....	1
Introduction .....	2
Why a South Coast BioBlitz? .....	3
South Coast BioBlitz Goals: .....	4
South Coast BioBlitz Objectives:.....	4
Fraser Lowlands Regional Context.....	5
Harrison Hot Springs .....	6
Conducting the BioBlitz .....	7
Findings .....	8
The Harrison BioBlitz in Review.....	10
Next Steps .....	11

## ***Figures & Tables***

Figure 1. Number of species at risk on the South Coast by forest district. ....	3
Figure 2. Habitat reservoirs and refuges in the Fraser Lowlands.....	5
Figure 3. Breakdown of Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz survey results. ....	8
Figure 4. Breakdown of Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz survey results. ....	8
Figure 5. Areas surveyed by respective BioBlitz teams and associated land tenure for the East Sector .....	12
Figure 6. BioBlitz marketing flyer and Fraser Valley Watershed’s Coalition newsletter article.....	27
Figure 7. BioBlitz poster and event schedule for day one and two .....	28

Figure 8. Post BioBlitz article in Harrison-Agassiz Observer .....	29
Table 1. Vascular and non vascular plants .....	13
Table 2. Fungi.....	20
Table 3. Insects.....	20
Table 4. Molluscs .....	21
Table 5. Other invertebrates.....	22
Table 6. Herptiles (reptiles & amphibians) .....	23
Table 7. Fish .....	23
Table 8. Birds .....	24
Table 9. Mammals.....	25
Table 10. Flora and Fauna observed during the pre-blitz reconnaissance .....	26

## *Appendices*

Appendix 1. Approximate areas surveyed for the Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz.....	12
Appendix 2. Detailed BioBlitz survey results and associated species information.....	13
Appendix 3. Signage, outreach, and marketing for the Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz.....	27

## ***Executive Summary***

Throughout British Columbia, public and private lands play an important role in linking and protecting critical habitat for a range of species, many of which are at risk. Collaborative actions that enhance understanding of the natural capital such areas support contributes to more effective, ecologically informed decision making. BioBlitzes or “Biodiversity Blitzes, are one of many tools for facilitating such collaborative efforts. Part contest, part festival, part educational event and scientific endeavor, the Harrison BioBlitz, a first for the Village of Harrison Hot Springs, offered a community-based approach to identifying species and ecosystem diversity for various areas of Crown and municipally zoned lands.

Two main areas in particular were targeted, the Miami River Greenway and the “East Sector Lands”, a lowland forest and wetland community considered to be biodiversity hotspot<sup>1</sup> for the Harrison area. As well as providing for updated information on pre-existing inventory data and species use, this event brought together a diverse set of local stakeholder interests from land use managers to local stewards.

In all, two hundred and sixty-six (266) different species of flora and fauna, including six (6) federally and/or provincially listed species were identified from the BioBlitz. This information will contribute to provincial resources such as the BC Conservation Data Center (CDC) as well as the local and regional knowledge base. In particular, species occurrence data will inform land managers for other similar ecosystems under Crown jurisdiction such as those managed by BC Timber Sales. The results of the BioBlitz will also support the work of the South Coast Conservation Program (SCCP) by informing conservation actions around species at risk in the Fraser Valley.

The Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz provided a valuable bridging opportunity to bring together the interests of the SCCP, Fraser Valley Watersheds Coalition, Miami River Streamkeepers, Friends of the East Sector and the Village of Harrison Hot Springs. With its successful completion, the SCCP is looking forward to seeing these respective stakeholders continue to work collaboratively on efforts to inventory and monitor species and ecosystems of conservation concern in the Harrison - Miami River watershed. Such partnerships are integral to the work of the SCCP in coordinating and facilitating the maintenance and recovery of species and ecosystems at risk for the long-term.

---

<sup>1</sup> BC Nature July 2010: Letter to Hon. Barry Penner, BC Minister of Environment.



“A BioBlitz is designed to increase the public's awareness of the variety of life in their immediate neighborhood and the services these various species provide to improve the quality of their lives.

What better way to address the topic than to invite people to share in our 24-hours of discovery and to experience the vast array of species that we can find in their neighborhood park in just one cycle of the day?”

Source: Center for Conservation and Biodiversity and Connecticut State Museum of Natural History

## ***Introduction***

What exactly is a “BioBlitz”? The term was first coined by National Park Service naturalist Susan Rudy while assisting with the first BioBlitz at Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, Washington D.C. in 1996. A BioBlitz has the dual aims of establishing the degree of biodiversity in an area while connecting local citizens, community groups and land use managers with concepts of conservation science. Often local parks are chosen for BioBlitz events as they have many of the key partnerships or stakeholders in place to facilitate the event.

Specialists in various disciplines like botany, entomology and ornithology all play a role. Some BioBlitzes become an annual event, such as the one which has been occurring since 2006 in the Resort Municipality of Whistler<sup>2</sup>. Scientists establish a base at a point close to the area to be blitzed and provide expertise in identifying species found by the public as well as doing their own inspection of the area.

Ideally, a BioBlitz takes place over a full 24-hour period as different organisms are likely to be found at different times (e.g bats, insects etc.). While only daytime blitzes over shorter periods are equally popular, the results may less accurately show the variety of life in the area. Regardless, BioBlitzes are an innovative way to link aspects of social and natural capital through re-establishing people’s sense of wonder at exploring and being part of the natural world.

---

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.whistlerBioBlitz.ca/>

## Why a South Coast BioBlitz?

The South Coast of BC, made up of three provincial Forest Districts is home to some of the highest levels of biodiversity and species at risk in BC<sup>3</sup>.

This incredible natural capital is under a number of existing and potential threats including:

- Habitat loss
- Displacement and predation by introduced species
- Habitat degradation

The causes are numerous; human population growth, invasive species and climate change are just a few of the sources of biodiversity loss. The more we learn about this valuable natural capital, through efforts like BioBlitzes, the more we can do to protect and sustain it now and in the future.

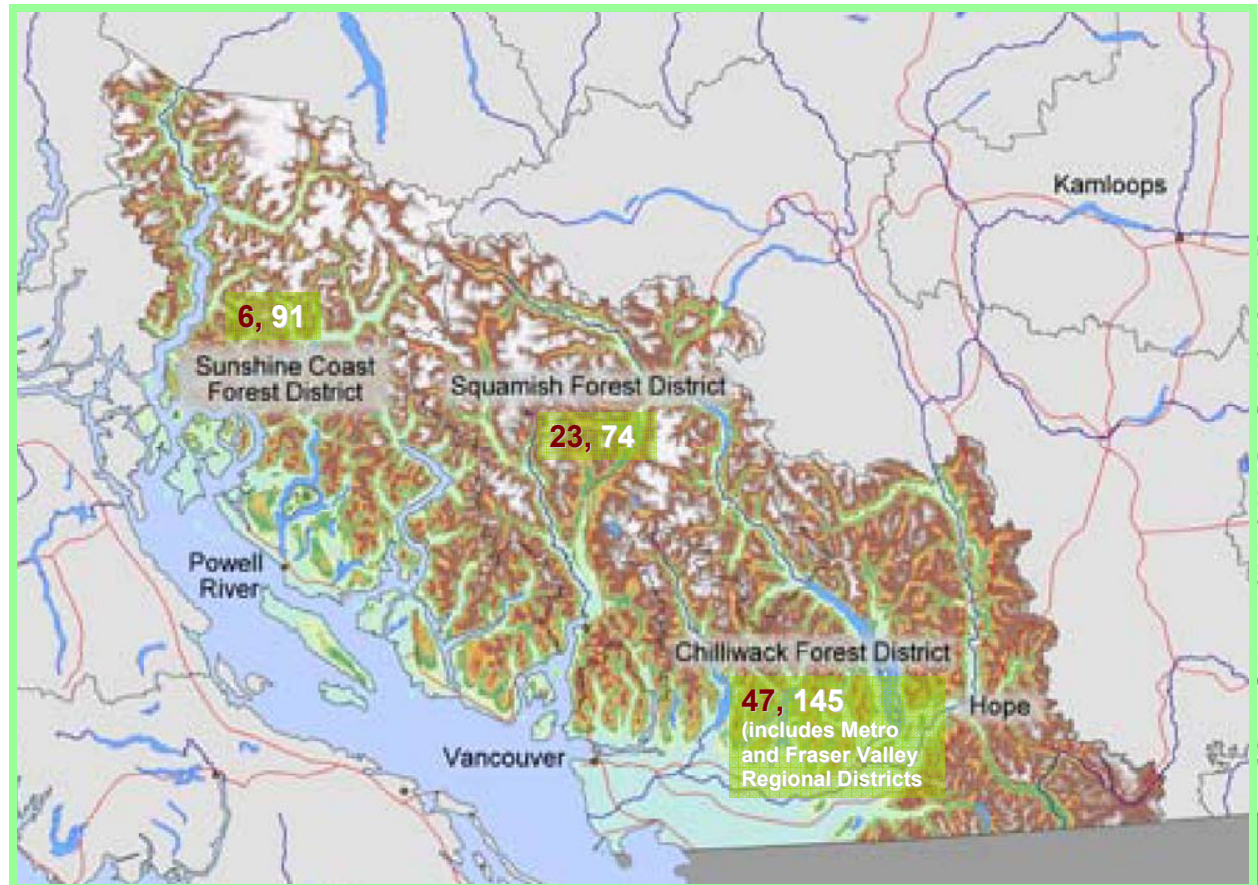


Figure 1. Number of species federally listed at risk (red) and provincially classified as threatened/endangered (white) on the South Coast by forest district (shaded area). Map Source: Imap BC.

<sup>3</sup> Rich Wildlife, Poor Protection: The urgent need for strong legal protection of British Columbia's biodiversity. David Suzuki Foundation 2007.





BioBlitz events have become popular throughout Canada and the US, supported by organizations like Robert Bateman's "Get to Know Program", Parks Canada and a number of universities, local governments and environmental non-government organizations.

On BC's South Coast, BioBlitzes have become annual events or are proposed for the following locations:

- Resort Municipality of Whistler
- Iris Griffith Field Studies & Interpretive Center (Sunshine Coast)
- Burnaby Lake Regional Park
- UBC Botanical Garden (Vancouver)
- Stanlev Park

### ***South Coast BioBlitz Goals:***

- Provide opportunities to improve skill sets in the identification of local species of conservation concern.
- Encourage BioBlitz team participants to consider similar survey activities at other potential biodiversity hotspots on the South Coast to add to the regional knowledge base.
- Report out and inform elected officials and land use managers of the biodiversity values present in their local areas.

### ***South Coast BioBlitz Objectives:***

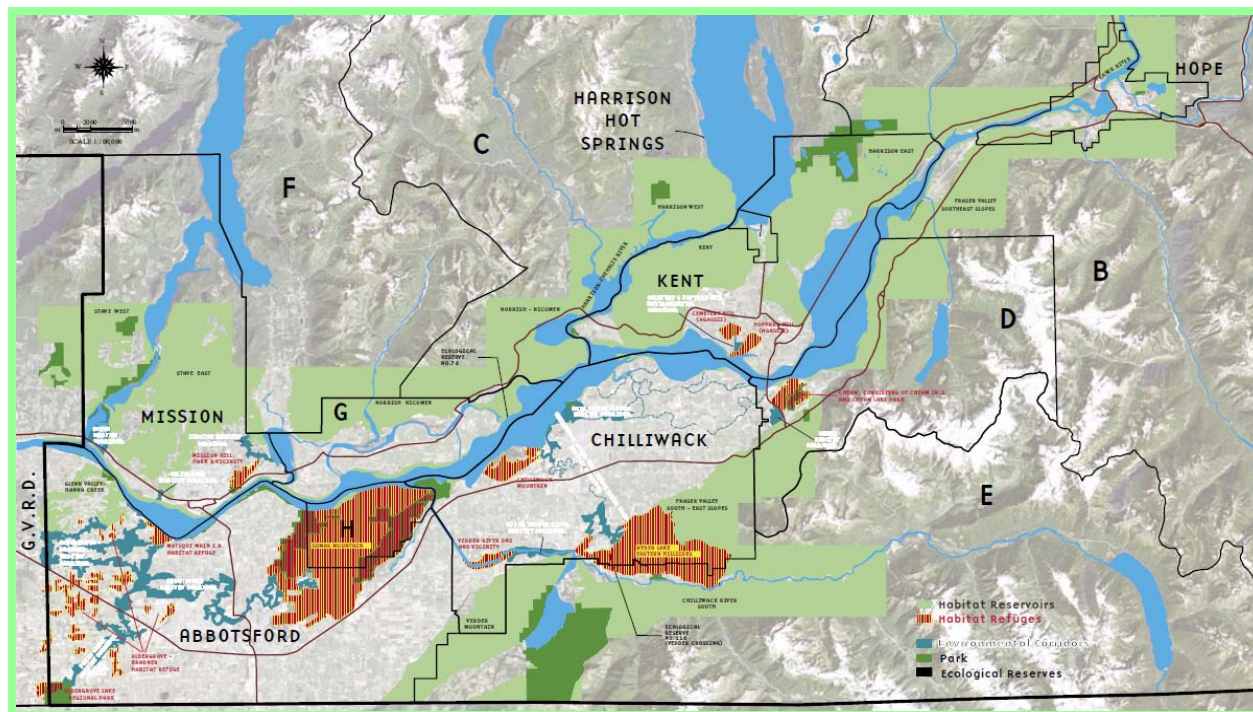
- Increase the capacity of local land use authorities as frontline "managers" to identify species at risk occurring within their areas of management.
- Engage municipal interests, local stewards and the broader public in "citizen science"<sup>4</sup> efforts to enhance conservation actions for species at risk.
- Ensure information and adequate tools are available to maintain species and ecosystem diversity from the local to eco-regional landscape.

---

<sup>4</sup> "Citizen science is a term used for projects or ongoing program of scientific work in which individual volunteers or networks of volunteers, many of whom may have no specific scientific training, perform or manage research-related tasks such as observation, measurement, or computation." Source: Wikipedia.

## Fraser Lowlands Regional Context

The Fraser Lowlands of BC's South Coast is home to some of the highest numbers of species at risk. Adjacent to Metro Vancouver, the Fraser Valley Regional District in particular supports the only known Garry Oak communities on the mainland of BC. A number of other species of conservation concern found at the northernmost part of their North American range occur there. Efforts have been evolving to develop management priorities for habitat and species conservation in regional parks and protected areas in the Fraser Valley<sup>5</sup>. Integrating biodiversity into the decision making process is a critical step to understanding the role priority areas play across the regional landscape for conserving species and ecosystems at risk.



**Figure 2. Habitat reservoirs and refuges in the Fraser Lowlands (Fraser Valley Regional District).** Source FVRD Regional Growth Strategy 2004.

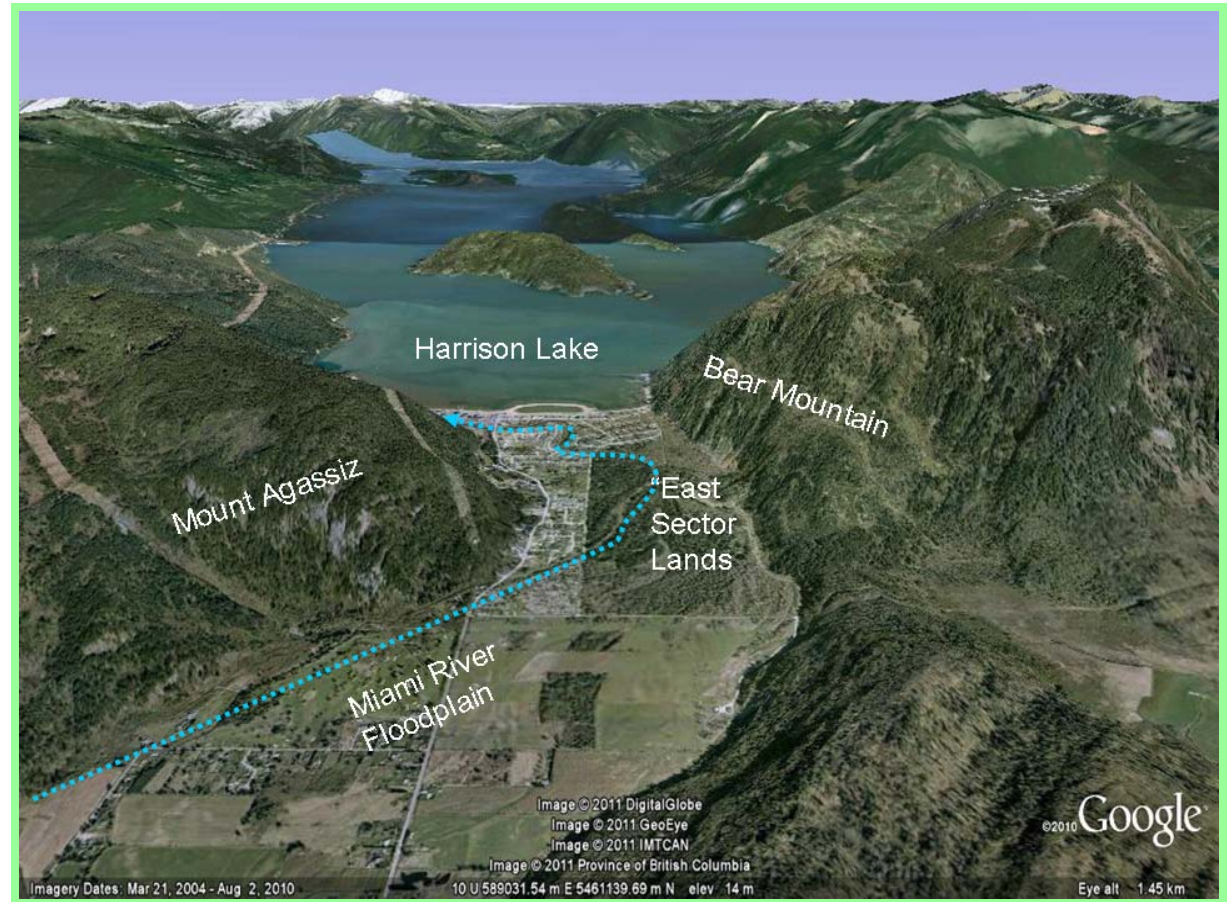
<sup>5</sup> Choices for our Future Regional Growth Strategy for the Fraser Valley Regional District 2004

## Harrison Hot Springs

Since the SCCP partnered with the FVRD and Chilliwack Field Naturalists to deliver a BioBlitz at Cheam Lake Regional Park in 2008, discussions have been underway to consider the feasibility of a similar event for the Village of Harrison Hot Springs.

The Village of Harrison Hot Springs is a small community in the FVRD on the northern boundary of the District of Kent, at the confluence of the Miami River and Harrison Lake. The Village boasts a number of locally significant natural assets found on public and private lands including the Miami River headwaters and floodplain, the east side of Mount Agassiz, the west side of Bear Mountain and a relatively intact lowland forest and wetland complex know as the “East Sector Lands”.

A great deal of inventory work has been undertaken for species and ecosystems at risk on the south side of the Fraser River (e.g. Sumas, Chilliwack and Cheam areas). However less information is known about the extent to which many listed species of flora and fauna may be distributed in similar habitats to the north, in areas such as the Harrison and Miami River Floodplains. (See Appendix 1 for detailed land use information for the BioBlitz area)



**Figure 3. Harrison Hot Springs and surrounding area.** Source: Google Earth

## Conducting the BioBlitz

While the SCCP has a focus on species at risk, attempting an overall biodiversity “reading” through conducting a BioBlitz is a complimentary goal. Participants are asked not only to confirm species such as native and invasive plants using a supplied checklist but look beyond the easily identifiable. Less charismatic species such as mollusks, amphibians and reptiles as well as rare plant and animal associations all reflect the unique values present in and around the Village of Harrison Hot Springs.

In some BioBlitzes, specialists and experts are just ‘let loose’ to inventory as much area as they can cover in the time allowed. With the Harrison Hot Springs however the number of generalists and laypersons participating significantly out-numbered individuals with specialized skills or inventory expertise. To accommodate this “Blitz Teams” were created and each team was assigned various segments of the Village. This was to ensure a somewhat comparable level of coverage for various areas throughout the BioBlitz as well as an opportunity for mentoring. Each team had a team leader who had either familiarity with the ecological values of the site or had sufficient expertise in overseeing a field ‘expedition’ and assisting with species identification.



To compliment the Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz, various events (bat mist netting, aquatic surveys of the Miami River) were scheduled to engage the public while gathering further inventory data.

Educational displays and interpretive natural history walks were provided during the second day of the event as a concurrent method to connect local residents and visitors to the natural values of the area as well as the activities and efforts of the BioBlitz partners.

Image: Rachel Drennan.

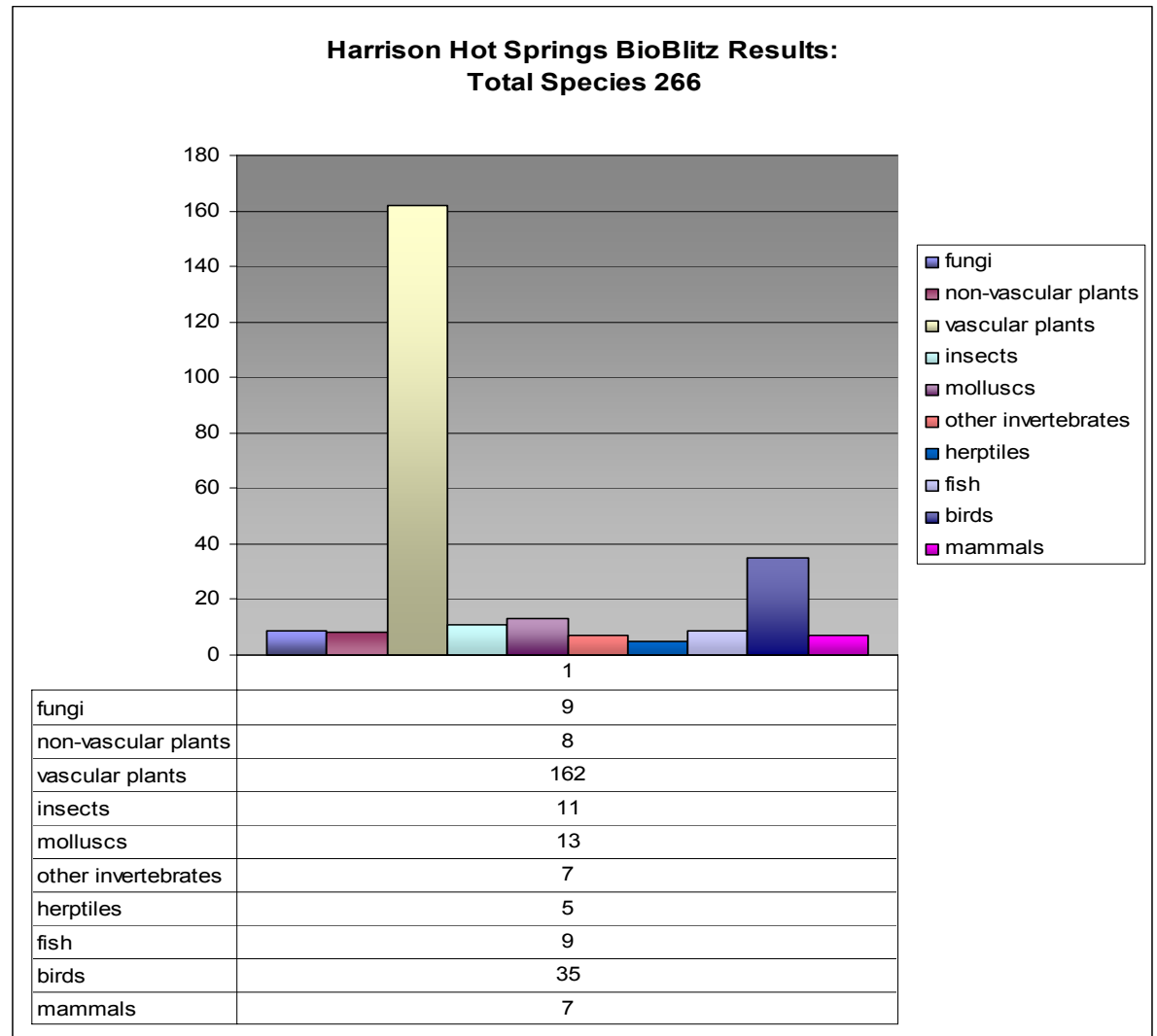


Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz teams (left the “East Sector” team, right the Miami Greenway team).

## Findings

Baseline information is a value added component to undertaking any BioBlitz. The Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz was a means to update fairly antiquated inventory data (i.e. the last major inventory for the area, on the East Sector lands, was 1998). It also served to compile locally documented ‘naturalists’ observations. Provincially and federally listed species confirmed through the BioBlitz are priorities for conservation management and outreach for the SCCP.

In all a total of two hundred and sixty-six (266) species of flora and fauna were identified, including one provincially Red-listed and five Blue-listed species, of which four were federally listed (see Appendix 2 for detailed breakdown of species, listings and definitions).



**Figure 4. Breakdown of Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz survey results.**

The results of the Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz indicate that the Village and its surrounding lands support a range of species and ecosystems. Those like the East Sector Lands offer a rich mosaic of habitat types and associated species use. The Miami River Greenway, more impacted by human disturbance still provides for a number of native plant and animal species. As with many other settlement areas in the region, invasive plant species as well as introduced fauna like arion slugs and Green Frog proliferate throughout the Village regardless of relative disturbance.

With this information in hand, local stewards and land use authorities can now pool the data from the BioBlitz, historic inventory information (e.g. “BIOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF EAST SECTOR SPECIAL PLANNING AREA”, Knopp and Roy 1998) and information that may be made available through local environmental assessments of private lands to create a species baseline for the area.

Future BioBlitzes can then use this digital ‘checklist’ as a benchmark for observations, data compilation and reporting. BioBlitz participants should be urged to take photo records of their findings, especially for plants and small fauna like mollusks, invertebrates and herptiles to assist in species verification and building an adequate baseline for the area.



The South Coast Bat Action Team was just one of a number of conservation and environmental education partners that participated in the Harrison BioBlitz. Along with other participants they concluded:

“I was happy to have had the opportunity to participate, would certainly love to come out again!”

“The BioBlitz provided me with improved identification skills to use at other sites.

“It was a great experience to work with others and helped me to streamline the survey procedures I use.”

Image: South Coast Bat Action Team display at the Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz. Source: Rachel Drennan.

## *The Harrison BioBlitz in Review*

The contributions and perspectives of participants are integral to improving and refining future iterations of any large-scale public event. For Harrison Hot Springs this was an inaugural event. Depending on whether participants had been to a BioBlitz before often contributed to their perspectives. It is important to recognize though that regardless of an individual’s previous experiences, each BioBlitz is unique and has to be customized to the mosaic of the participants as well as the site conditions and partner capacity.

All in all, participants reported a very positive and worthwhile experience, but felt that some aspects of the event could have been planned better. Comments included:

- Groups may have functioned better if they had been smaller and individuals could focus on particular areas (e.g. plants versus wildlife). With the team structure more time was spent in some areas than in others (e.g. looking for birds), rather than time for plant identification. As well some of the younger team members might also be better teamed up with a wildlife oriented team.
- Individuals should have collected their own data rather than reporting to a note-taker for the team. This would have freed up time for exploration for team members who had to wait for others to report back before moving to another area.
- It would have been great to receive better coverage in the media and have someone come out during the BioBlitz and provide some coverage to increase the awareness in the local communities.

Location also played a factor in attendance of the interpretive displays and interactive outreach component. The Friday evening participants’ social event and displays on the Harrison Lake waterfront (Rendall Park) provided a venue for direct advertising with residents and tourists for that evening’s bat mist netting and owl walk events happening to the south on the Miami River Greenway (Spring Park). Both were well attended. However the following day the events were concentrated only at Spring Park. While providing a great setting along the Miami River, this park was not a heavy traffic area

used by visitors. Though the event was advertised in local online media weeks in advance, actual signage for the event was only posted in key areas a couple of days before. Coupled with the arts festival happening on the Village waterfront that same weekend and poor weather (something beyond anyone's control), the Spring Park venue did not have the necessary draw to allow for heavy interaction with local residents or visitors. These are all things to consider should local interests wish to have an encore event of this type.

### ***Next Steps***

The SCCP works to facilitate public engagement and citizen science opportunities around species and ecosystems at risk with local partners. This is done with the intent to provide those partners with tools and ideas as to how best to take further conservation actions. Should the partners in the BioBlitz wish to have BioBlitzes become a regular event in the area, there are a number of learning outcomes to consider:

1. **Make future BioBlitzes a fully collaboratively supported event locally and regionally:** By late 2011/early 2012, the Miami River Streamkeepers, Friends of the East Sector, Village of Harrison Hot Springs, Fraser Valley Watersheds Coalition, Fraser Valley Regional District and other potential partners (e.g. industry and business interests) should meet to assess their interest in collaborating on future BioBlitzes in the Village.
2. **Set project scope and resources needed:** Partners need to identify the extent and scope of a future BioBlitz and the social capital (people resources) and finances needed to support planning and implementation. This includes securing sufficient specialist expertise (quantity as well as quality) to cover off gaps in knowledge at the local level, as well as providing for wider coverage geographically. In respect to event location, moving the event to the Harrison Lake foreshore (i.e. along the waterfront of the Village) either as part of a complimentary event or stand alone will likely enhance exposure and public engagement values.
3. **Timing and setting deliverables:** Regardless of the certainty of funding, partners should undertake planning for the event at least six (6) months in advance. This will allow for more effective planning and notification of the event and advertising to specialists and experts who often have field season schedules planned well in advance. It will also allow for adequate time to build the event and market and disseminate information locally and regionally.

The Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz should be considered successful by all involved. Given the Village of Harrison Hot Spring's wonderful natural assets, and with sufficient planning and partnership building, there is no reason why it cannot continue to part of the many BioBlitz events growing in popularity on the South Coast of BC!



## Appendix 1. Approximate areas surveyed for the Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz

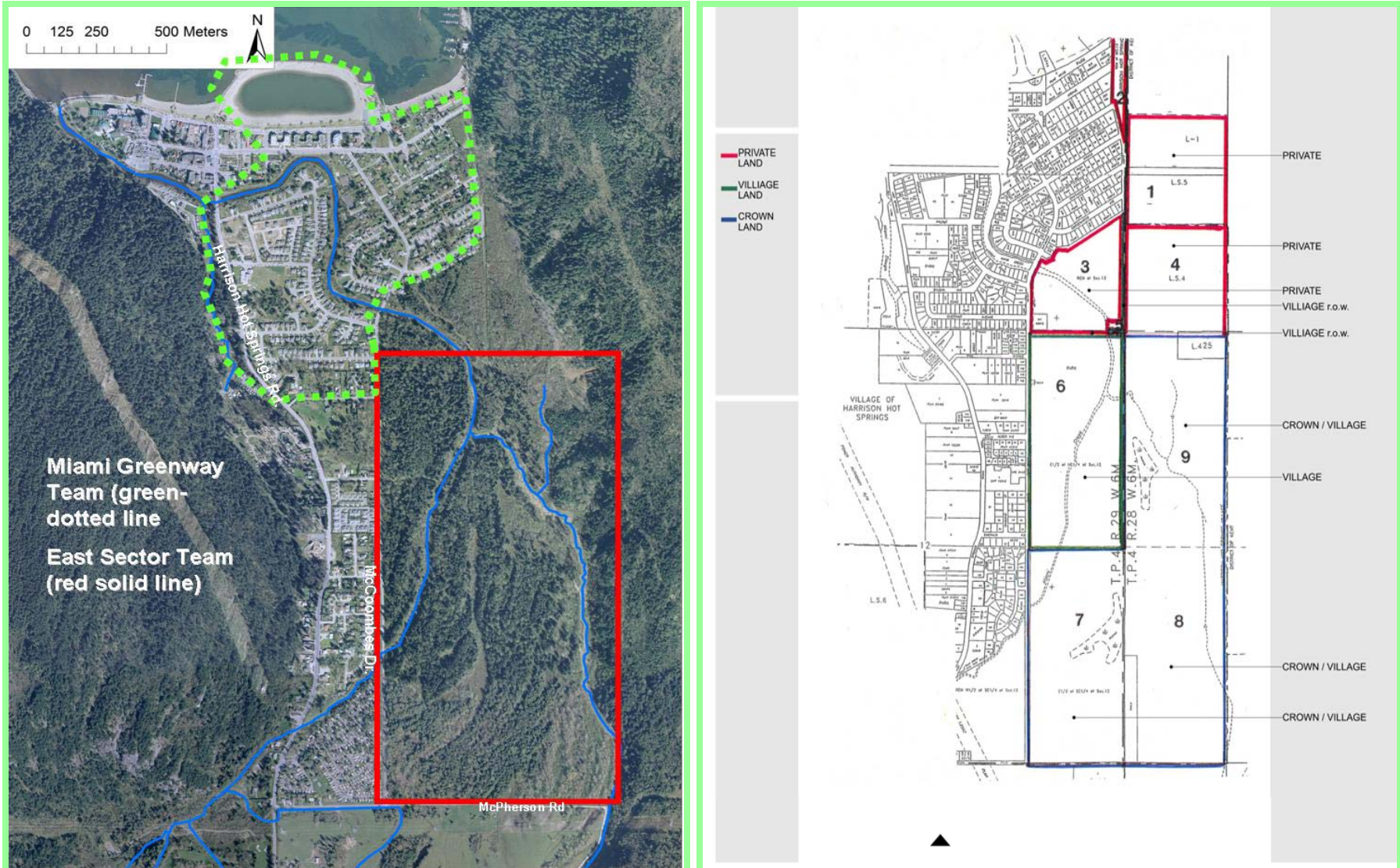


Figure 5. Areas surveyed by respective BioBlitz teams and associated land tenure for the East Sector

## Appendix 2. Detailed BioBlitz survey results and associated species information<sup>6</sup>

Table 1. Vascular and non vascular plants

Species Common Name	Scientific name	East Sector	Village & Miami Greenways	Harrison Lake & Foreshore	notes	BC listing
<b>Non-vascular plants (mosses, liverworts &amp; myco-heterotrophs)</b>						
"coastal leafy moss"	<i>Plagiomnium insigne</i>	x				yellow
"Douglas' neckera"	<i>Neckera douglasii</i>	x				yellow
"tree-ruffle liverwort"	<i>Porella navicularis</i>	x				
awned haircap moss	<i>Polytrichum piliferum</i>		x			
flat moss sp.	<i>Plagiothecium undulatum</i> or <i>Buckiella undulata</i>		x			
Indian pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	x				
rock moss sp.	<i>Racomitrium</i> sp.		x			
step moss	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>		x			yellow
Species Common Name	Scientific name	East Sector	Village & Miami Greenways	Harrison Lake & Foreshore	notes	BC listing
<b>Vascular Plants</b>						
American speedwell	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i> var. <i>americana</i>	x				yellow
annual fleabane	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>		x			
avens sp.	<i>Geum</i> sp.		x			
awl-fruited sedge	<i>Carex stipata</i> var. <i>stipata</i>					yellow
baneberry	<i>Actaea rubra</i>					yellow
beaked hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornata</i> var. <i>californica</i>	x	x			yellow
bigleaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	x	x			yellow

<sup>6</sup> Wherever possible photo documentation was used to verify species identification, especially where questions arose. However a number of participants did not provide images to accompany their findings.

bitter dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	x	x			yellow
black cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	x	x			yellow
black gooseberry	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>					yellow
black hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i> (likely var. <i>suksdorfii</i> )		x			yellow
black raspberry	<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	x	x			yellow
black twinberry	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	x	x			yellow
black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	x			(* <i>Juglans ailanthifolia</i> or Japanese walnut is exotic)	
bracken fern likely <i>lanuginosum</i> ssp.	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	x	x			yellow
broad-leaved plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	x	x			exotic
broad-leaved starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i> ssp. <i>latifolia</i>	x				yellow
bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>					exotic
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>		x			exotic
casara	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	x	x			yellow
cattail (likely common cattail)	<i>Typha latifolia</i>		x			yellow
cherry (likely pin, choke or bitter cherry)	<i>Prunus</i> sp.		x			yellow
chickweed sp.	sp. In family <i>Caryophyllaceae</i>		x			exotic
chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>		x			exotic
cinquefoil sp.	sp. In family <i>Rosaceae</i>			x	p#9915	yellow or exotic
clasping twisted stalk	<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i> var. <i>amplexifolius</i>	x				yellow
Coast Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	x	x			yellow
coast penstemon	<i>Penstemon serrulatus</i>		x		p#12:11	yellow
Columbia brome	<i>Bromus vulgaris</i>	x				yellow
common burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	x	x			exotic

common dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	x	x			yellow
common duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>	x	x			yellow
common evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>		x			exotic
common horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>		x			yellow
common periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>		x			exotic
common St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	x	x			exotic
common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>		x			exotic
creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	x	x			exotic
cutleaf evergreen blackberry	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>		x			exotic
cut-leaf geranium	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>		x			
deer fern	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	x				yellow
Daisy sp.	<i>Erigeron sp.</i>		x			exotic
devil's club	<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>	x				yellow
dull Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	x	x			yellow
enchanter's nightshade (likely pacifica ssp.)	<i>Circaea alpina ssp. Pacifica</i>	x	x			yellow
English holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	x				exotic
English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	x				exotic
European bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara var. dulcamara</i>		x			exotic
European mountain ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>		x			exotic
evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>		x			exotic
false azalea ssp.	<i>Menziesia ferruginea ssp.</i>	x				yellow
false lily-of-the-valley	<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>		x			yellow
false Solomon's seal ssp. (likely amplexicaule ssp.)	<i>Maianthemum racemosum ssp.</i>		x			yellow
field bindweed	<i>Convolvus arvensis</i>		x			exotic
fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium ssp. circumvagum</i>	x	x			yellow
floating-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	x	x			yellow
foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>					exotic
goatsbeard	<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	x	x			yellow
goldernrod sp. (likely "Canada goldenrod sp.)	<i>Solidago sp.</i>		x			exotic

common groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>		x			exotic
hardhack	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i> ssp. <i>douglasii</i>	x	x			yellow
Hawthorn sp.	<i>Crataegus</i> sp. Likely <i>C. laevigata</i>					
hemlock water-parsnip	<i>Sium suave</i>	x	x			yellow
hemp-nettle	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	x				exotic
herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	x	x			exotic
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	x	x			exotic
Hooker's fairybells	<i>Prosartes hookeri</i>	x	x			yellow
hop clover	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	x				exotic
Indian plum	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>		x			yellow
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	x	x		East Sector: 10.589076. 5459364	exotic
kinnikinnik	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>		x			yellow
kneeling angelica	<i>Angelica genuflexa</i>		x		p#9830	yellow
lady fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> ssp. <i>cyclosorum</i>	x	x			yellow
lady's-thumb	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>		x			exotic
large-leaved avens	<i>Geum macrophyllum</i> ssp. <i>macrophyllum</i>	x	x			yellow
licorice fern	<i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>	x	x			yellow
marsh speedwell	<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	x				yellow
meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	x	x			exotic
Mexican hedge-nettle	<i>Stachys mexicana</i>		x		10.588888. 546090	yellow
mock orange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>		x			yellow
mountain sweet-Cicely	<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i>					yellow
great mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>		x			yellow
narrow-leaved bur-reed	<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>		x			yellow

nipplewort	<i>Lapsan communis</i>	x	x			exotic
nodding beggar-ticks	<i>Bidens cernua</i>					yellow
Nootka rose	<i>Rosa nutkana</i> var. <i>nutkana</i>		x			yellow
northern maidenhair	<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>		x			yellow
ocean spray	<i>holodiscus discolor</i>	x	x	x		yellow
orchard grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>					exotic
oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>		x			
Pacific bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	x	x			yellow
Pacific crabapple	<i>Malus fusca</i>	x				yellow
Pacific ninebark			x			yellow
Pacific water-parsley	<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	x	x			yellow
Pacific willow	<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	x	x			yellow
paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> var.	x	x			yellow
pearly everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	x	x			yellow
Philadelphia flea bane	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>		x		p#12:05	yellow
phlox ?			x			yellow
piggy-back plant	<i>Tolmiea menzeiessi</i>	x	x			Yellow w
policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>		x			exotic
prickly sow thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>		x			exotic
purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	x				exotic
purple-leaved willowherb ssp.	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp.	x	x			yellow
Ranunculus sp.	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.		x			
rattlesnake plantain	<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>	x				yellow
red alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	x	x			yellow
red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	x	x			exotic
red elderberry (likely coastal ssp. <i>arborescens</i> )	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> ssp. <i>arborescens</i>	x	x			yellow
red huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>					yellow

red-flowering currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i> var. <i>sanguineum</i>		x			yellow
red-osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stoloinifera</i>	x				yellow
reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>					yellow
ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>		x			exotic
Rocky Mountain pond-lily	<i>Nuphar polysepala</i>	x	x			yellow
salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	x	x			yellow
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>		x		along McCoombs Rd.	exotic
Scouler's willow	<i>Salix scouleriana</i>		x			yellow
self-heal ssp.	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>vulgaris</i> or <i>lanceolata</i>	x	x			exotic /yellow w
sheep sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>		x			exotic
shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>		x			exotic
shore pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i>	x				yellow
Siberian miners lettuce	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	x	x			yellow
Sitka mountain ash	<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	x	x			yellow
Sitka sedge	<i>Carex sitchensis</i>		x			yellow
Sitka willow	<i>Salix sitchensis</i>		x			yellow
Sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	x	x			yellow
skunk cabbage	<i>Lysichitum americanum</i>	x	x			yellow
slough sedge	<i>Carex obnupta</i>	x				yellow
small touch-me-not	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>		x			exotic
smooth hawksbeard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>					exotic
snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	x	x			yellow
Sow thistle sp. 1	<i>Sonchus</i> sp.		x			
Sow thistle sp. 2	<i>Sonchus</i> sp.		x			
spiny wood fern	<i>Dryopteris expansa</i>					yellow
starwort sp.	<i>Callitriche</i> or <i>Stellaria</i> spp or ssp.	x				blue, yellow & exotic

stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	x	x			exotic
swamp horsetail	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	x	x			yellow
sweet ("dames") rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	x	x			exotic
sweet-scented bedstraw	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	x				yellow
sword fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	x	x			yellow
tall mannagrass	<i>Glyceria elata</i>	x				yellow
tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>		x			exotic
thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i> var. <i>parviflorus</i>	x	x			yellow
three-leaved foamflower	<i>Tiarella trifoliata</i> var. <i>trifoliata</i>	x	x			yellow
thyme-leaved speedwell var. (likely var. <i>serpyllifolia</i> )	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> var.		x			exotic
tiger lily	<i>Lilium columbianum</i>					yellow
trailing blackberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i> ssp. <i>macropetalus</i>	x	x			yellow
trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	x	x			yellow
tufted clubrush	<i>Trichophorum cespitosum</i>					yellow
tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i> ssp. <i>cracca</i>		x			yellow
upright yellow oxalis	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>					yellow
vine maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	x	x			yellow
wall lettuce	<i>Lactuca muralis</i>	x	x			exotic
waterweed sp. (likely <i>canadensis</i> )	<i>Elodea</i> sp.		x	x	p#9872 may be Nuttall's waterweed)	yellow or blue respec tively
western hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	x	x			yellow
western red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	x	x			yellow
western trillium	<i>Trillium ovatum</i> var. <i>ovatum</i>	x				yellow
white clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	x				exotic
white cockle	<i>Silene latifolia</i> ssp. <i>alba</i>		x			exotic
wikd oat sp	<i>Avena</i> sp.		x			



willow sp.	<i>Salix sp.</i>	x				
yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> var. ?		x		p#11:32	yellow
yellow archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	x				exotic
Yellow iris	<i>Iris pseudoacorus</i>		x			exotic

**Table 2. Fungi**

Species Common Name	Scientific name	East Sector	Village & Miami Greenways	Harrison Lake & Foreshore	notes
puffball mushroom	Lycoperdaceae family		x		
tree fungus sp. (e.g. conk, polypore or turkey tail)		x	x		p#9931 10.588749.5461224+- 4m
dye polypore	<i>Phaeolus schweinitzii</i>	x			
elegant polypore	<i>Polyporus elegans</i>	x			
lichen agaric	<i>Omphalina ericetorum</i>	x			
miniature waxy-cap	<i>Hygrocybe miniata</i>	x			
red-belted polypore	<i>Fomitopsis pinicola</i>	x			
shaggy mane	<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	x			
stalked yellow trunc	<i>Truncocolumella citrina</i>	x			
turkey tail	<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	x	x		

**Table 3. Insects**

Species Common Name	Scientific name	East Sector	Village & Miami Greenways	Harrison Lake & Foreshore	Notes	BC listing
8 spotted skimmer	<i>Libellula forensis</i>		x		immature or female, confrimed by photo	yellow
blackfly (larva)	<i>Simulium sp.</i>				HHS Ditch@tall grass/quarry trl footbridge	
bluet damselfly sp.	<i>Enallagma</i>		x	x	p#9939 (Miami grnwy)	

common emerald	<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>			x	p#9834	
diving beetle sp.	<i>Copelatus or Agabus sp.</i>				HHS Ditch@tall grass/quarry trl footbridge	
firefly	<i>Ellychnia sp?</i>				p#9935, may be other genus, not typically found in this area	
forktail damselfly sp	<i>Ischnura sp.</i>		x			
freeliving caddisfly sp.		x			HHS Ditch@tall grass/quarry trl footbridge	
Midge (larva) sp.						
northern case maker caddisfly sp.		x			HHS Ditch@tall grass/quarry trl footbridge	
water strider	<i>Gerris sp.</i>	x				
watersnipe fly (larvae)	<i>Atherix lantha</i>				HHS Ditch@tall grass/quarry trl footbridge	
western tiger swallowtail	<i>Papilo rutulus</i>		x			yellow

**Table 4. Molluscs**

Species Common Name	Scientific name	East Sector	Village & Miami Greenways	Harrison Lake & Foreshore	notes	BC listing
beaded lancetooth	<i>Ancotrema sportella</i>	x	x			yellow
chocolate arion	<i>Arion rufus</i>	x	x			exotic
conical spot	<i>Punctum randolphi</i>					yellow
dusky arion	<i>Arion subfuscus</i>					exotic
freshwater ("pond") snail sp. (Physid snail)	<i>Stagnicola sp.(?)</i>				HHS Ditch@tall grass/quarry trl footbridge	yellow
giant garden slug	<i>Limax maximus</i>		x			exotic
northwest hesperian	<i>Vespericola columbianus</i>	x				yellow

Oregon lancetooth	<i>Ancotrema hybridum</i>	x	x			yellow
Pacific bananaslug	<i>Ariolimax columbianus</i>	x				yellow
Pacific sideband	<i>Monadenia fidelis</i>	x	x		10.0588320.5461173, 589252.5460575, 589258.5460415, 5895274.5461245, 589274.5461245, 589232.5460768	blue
snail sp.			x		p#9908	
western flat-whorl	<i>Planogyra clappi</i>	x				yellow
winged or Oregon floater (mussel sp.)	<i>Anadonta sp.</i>			x		yellow

**Table 5. Other invertebrates**

Species Common Name	Scientific name	East Sector	Village & Miami Greenways	Harrison Lake & Foreshore	notes	BC listing
aquatic worm sp.		x				
crayfish	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>		x			yellow
leech sp.		x	x		HHS Ditch@tall grass/quarry trl footbridge	
scud (freshwater shrimp)	<i>Gammarus sp.</i>		x		HHS Ditch@tall grass/quarry trl footbridge	
water mite sp.		x			HHS Ditch@tall grass/quarry trl footbridge	
woodlouse	<i>Armadillidium sp.</i>	x				
yellow-spotted millipede	<i>Harpaphe haydeniana</i>	x	x			

**Table 6. Herptiles (reptiles & amphibians)**

Species Common Name	Scientific name	East Sector	Village & Miami Greenways	Harrison Lake & Foreshore	notes	Provincial listing	Federal listing
Comon gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	x				yellow	
Green Frog	<i>Lithobates clamitans</i>	x	x			yellow	exotic
Long-toed salamander	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>	x			10.589244.5 440653	yellow	NAR
Northern Alligator Lizard	<i>Gerrhonotus coeruleus</i>	x	x			yellow	NAR
Northern Red-legged Frog	<i>Rana aurora</i>	x	x			blue	sc

**Table 7. Fish**

Species Common Name	Scientific name	Village & Miami Greenways	BC listing	COSEWIC (Federal) listing
Coho	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	x	yellow	
Chinook	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	x	yellow	
Cutthroat trout ( <i>clarkii</i> ssp.)	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii clarkii</i>	x	blue	
Northern Pikeminnow	<i>Ptychochilus oregonensis</i>	x	yellow	
Pumpkinseed	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	x	exotic	
Redside Shiner	<i>Richardsonius balteatus</i>	x	yellow	
Salish Sucker	<i>Catostomus sp.</i>	x	red	e

Threespine Stickleback	<i>Gasteroseus aculeatus</i>	x	yellow	
Largescale sucker	<i>Catostomus macrocheilus</i>	x	yellow	
*fish sampling restricted to Miami River Greenway area				

**Table 8. Birds**

Species Common Name	Scientific name	East Sector	Village & Miami Greenways	Harrison Lake & Foreshore	BC listing	COSEWIC (Federal) listing
American Goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>			x	yellow	
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>		x		yellow	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		x		blue	t
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>		x		yellow	
Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>				yellow	
Brewer's Backbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>			x	yellow	
Brown-Headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>			x	yellow	
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		x		yellow	
Cassin's Vireo	<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	x			yellow	
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	x	x		yellow	
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	<i>Parus rufescens</i>		x		yellow	
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	x	x	x	yellow	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	x	x		yellow	
Great Blue Heron <i>fannini</i> ssp.	<i>Ardea herodias fannini</i>		x		blue	sc
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>		x		yellow	
House Sparrow	<i>Passers domesticus</i>		x	x	exotic	
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>		x		yellow	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		x	x	yellow	
Northwestern Crow	<i>Corvus caurinus</i>		x	x	yellow	
Pacific Wren	<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>		x		yellow	

Pacific-slope Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>		x		yellow	
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>		x		yellow	
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>		x		yellow	
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>		x		yellow	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>		x		yellow	
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphoms rufus</i>		x		yellow	
Rufous-sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>		x		yellow	
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>			x		
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>		x	x	yellow	
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>		x		yellow	
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	x	x		yellow	
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>		x		yellow	
Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>		x		yellow	
White-Crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>		x		yellow	
Yellow-Rumped Warbler (Audobon)	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>		x		yellow	

**Table 9. Mammals**

Species Common Name	Scientific name	East Sector	Village & Miami Greenways	Harrison Lake & Foreshore	BC listing	COSEWIC (Federal) listing
American Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>		x		yellow	
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>				yellow	NAR
Coast Mole	<i>Scapanus orarius</i>	x	x		yellow	
Deermouse sp. (Northwestern or North American sp.)	<i>Peromyscus keeni</i> or <i>P. maniculatus</i>	x			yellow	
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>		x		yellow	
Roof Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>		x		exotic	
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>		x		yellow	

Table 10. Flora and Fauna observed during the pre-blitz reconnaissance, June 27 2011

Species Common Name	Scientific name	East Sector	Village & Miami Greenways	Harrison Lake & Foreshore	notes	Provincial listing
maidenhair spleenwort	<i>Asplenium trichomanes ssp. trichomanes</i>	x			one of several @ hibernacula top of NE talus slope - below Bear Mntn. 10.589376.5461474 +-10m	yellow
mint or bergamot sp.	<i>Mentha sp. or Monarda</i>	x			large patch north portion of Crown component, lowland btwn Bridal and Beaver Pond trls. need second opinion on photo	exotic or yellow
moss sp.		x			" "	
parsley fern	<i>Cryptogramma acrostichoides</i>	x			" " *may be Cascade parsley fern - need second opinion on photo	yellow or blue respectively
Species Common Name	Scientific name	East Sector	notes	Provincial listing	Federal listing	
Northwestern Gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis ordinoides</i>	x	one of several @ hibernacula top of NE talus slope - below Bear Mntn. 10.589376.5461474 +-10m	yellow	NAR	

## Appendix 3. Signage, outreach, and marketing for the Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz



**The Race is On - Be part of the Harrison Hot Springs "BioBlitz"**

"BioBlitzes" or "Biodiversity Blitzes" bring together the public, scientists and local stewards to identify as many living things as possible in a given place over a given period of time.

The South Coast Conservation Program in partnership with the Fraser Valley Watersheds Coalition and Miami River Streamkeepers are hosting a BioBlitz in Harrison Hot Springs Friday July 15th—Saturday July 16th!

**BioBlitz Schedule:**

**Friday July 15th, Rendall Park, 500 Block of Esplanade (south end of Harrison Lake).**

- ◆ 5:30 pm: Join local partners for an evening of interactive opportunities to learn about "BioBlitzing" and local conservation efforts in the Fraser Valley.
- ◆ 9:00 pm-10:30pm, Harrison Lake Lagoon just north of Rendall Park (depending on weather this event may get moved to Spring Park south of Lillooet Avenue): Get up close and personal with Harrison Hot Spring's night life through Bat mist netting with the South Coast Bat Action Team.
- ◆ 10:00pm-11pm, Tall Grass Trail at Rockwell Drive and Lillooet Avenue. Owl whispering walk. Learn about the many local owl species that share the neighbourhood and how to call them.

**Saturday July 16th, Spring Park south of Lillooet Avenue.**

- ◆ \*5:30 am: Morning birdathon. If you're an early riser come join local birders to greet the dawn chorus.
- ◆ \*9:00 am: BioBlitz teams head off on a marathon to identify and count as many different species of flora and fauna as possible in the local area. BioBlitz teams will be returning throughout the afternoon to report their findings and discuss the days adventures!
- ◆ 11am-3pm: Local partner interpretive displays and interactive activities including:
  - ◆  Dr. Mike Pearson on the Miami River's endangered Salish Sucker.
  - ◆  Zo Ann Morten with the Pacific Streamkeepers Federation on water quality issues and local stream life.
  - ◆  Monica Pearson, amphibian specialist, on conserving species like Oregon Spotted Frog.
- ◆ 1:30pm: Special Interpretive Walk "Alien Invaders and Traditional Ecological Knowledge". Join Jeanne Hughes of the Fraser Valley Invasive Plant Council and Carrielynn Victor of Cheam Nation on a walk to explore invasive plants and local traditional food and medicinal plants in the area.

\*Registration required for the birdathon and BioBlitz teams. Please contact [scbioblitz@telus.net](mailto:scbioblitz@telus.net) or call 1-604-939-0523.





Sponsors: This event is graciously funded through Vancity's enviroFund and BC Timber Sales. The project partners would also like to thank the Village of Harrison Hot Springs for their support!




Page 2  
FVWC Newsletter: 2011 Summer

### Watershed Connections

---

Fraser Valley Bioblitz By Pamela Zevit, R.P. Bio. For The South Coast BioBlitz Partners

"BioBlitzing" – coming to a neighbourhood near you!



They say "variety is the spice of life" so getting involved in a Biodiversity Blitz or "BioBlitz" is a way to spice up your community! Biological diversity or biodiversity as it is more commonly referred to, is the variety of life on earth. From the microscopic level of genes and bacteria to the array of species and ecosystems that surround us, there are millions of life forms that we share this planet with.

While many scientists, specialists and conservation organizations focus on studying and protecting this web of life, the average person does not always have an opportunity to connect with the natural world at the same level. Efforts to bridge the world of applied sciences with the public interest have occurred for over a century. But it has really been in the last few decades that broader interest and support to create a "citizen science" movement has been underway.

One of these approaches was to get communities involved in discovering and indentifying the levels of biodiversity in their own backyard. In 1996 the first "BioBlitz" occurred at Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, Washington D.C. The term was coined by National Park Service naturalist Susan Rudy. A BioBlitz is a 24-hour inventory of all living things in a given area, often a local park. The event has the dual aims of establishing the degree of biodiversity in an area

Specialists in various disciplines like botany, entomology, ornithology all play a role. Some BioBlitzes become an annual event. Scientists establish a base at a point close to the area to be blitzed and provide expertise in identifying species found by the public as well as doing their own inspection of the area.

Ideally, a full BioBlitz takes place over a full 24-hour period as different organisms are likely to be found at different times of day (like birds, bats,



while connecting local citizens, community groups and land use managers with concepts of conservation science.

insects etc.). Daytime blitzes over shorter periods are equally popular, but of course the results will less accurately show the variety of life in the area.

Figure 6. BioBlitz marketing flyer and Fraser Valley Watershed's Coalition newsletter article (page 1/2)





## Welcome to the Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz! “BioBlitzes” or “Biodiversity Blitzes” bring together the public, scientists and local stewards to identify as many living things as possible in a given place over a given period of time.

### BioBlitz Schedule Friday Evening July 15th

**5:30 pm:** Join local partners for an evening of interactive opportunities to learn about "BioBlitzing" and local conservation efforts in the Fraser Valley.

**9:00 pm-10:30pm,** Harrison Lake Lagoon just north of Rendall Park. Bat mist netting with the South Coast Bat Action Team. Get up close and personal with Harrison Hot Spring's night life. **\*If it's too windy at the lagoon this event will get moved to Spring Park south of Lillooet Ave.**

**10:00pm-11pm,** Tall Grass Trail at Rockwell Dr. and Lillooet Ave. (SE corner of Rendall Park). Owl whispering walk. Learn about local owl species that share the neighbourhood and how to call them!

#### BioBlitz Legend

- Bat mist netting event
- Owl whispering walk
- BioBlitz Partners meet & greet event



**Sponsors:** This event is graciously funded through Vancity's enviroFund and BC Timber Sales. The project partners would also like to thank the Village of Harrison Hot Springs and Friends of the East Sector for their support!

**Project Partners**







## Welcome to the Harrison Hot Springs BioBlitz! “BioBlitzes” or “Biodiversity Blitzes” bring together the public, scientists and local stewards to identify as many living things as possible in a given place over a given period of time.



### BioBlitz Schedule Saturday July 16

#### BioBlitz Legend:

- 'East Sector' BioBlitz Team
- Village BioBlitz Team (& Birdathon Route)
- Displays & interpretive walk



**\*5:30 am: Birdathon.** If you're an early riser come join local birders to greet the dawn chorus. Start at Spring Park. Route includes Harrison Hot Springs Rd., Miami River Greenway trails and McCoombs Dr. along the "East Sector Lands". **9:00 am: BioBlitz teams head off from Spring Park** throughout the Village on a marathon to identify and count as many different species of flora and fauna as possible in the local area. BioBlitz teams will be returning throughout the afternoon to report their findings and discuss the days adventures!

**\*Registration is required for the birdathon and BioBlitz teams.**

**11:00-3:00 pm at Spring Park:** Local partner interpretive displays and interactive activities including: The Miami River's endangered Salish Sucker, water quality and stream health, local amphibian conservation efforts and much more!

**1:30pm: Miami River Greenway Interpretive Walk "Alien Invaders and Traditional Ecological Knowledge".** Jeanne Hughes of the Fraser Valley Invasive Plant Council and Carrielynn Victor of Cheam Nation explore invasive species and local traditional food and medicinal plants.

**Sponsors:** This event is graciously funded through Vancity's enviroFund and BC Timber Sales. The project partners would also like to thank the Village of Harrison Hot Springs and Friends of the East Sector for their support!

**Project Partners**



**Vancity**



Figure 7. BioBlitz poster and event schedule for day one and two

HOME NEWS SPORTS BUSINESS ENTERTAINMENT COMMUNITY LIFESTYLES OPINION  
 LOCAL OPINIONS | BC OPINIONS | LETTERS

Calendar Weather Horoscopes Lotteries Puzzles Obits Blogs  
 part of bcclocalnews.com

**Nominate Now!**  
 17<sup>th</sup> Annual Business Excellence Awards

CHILLIWACK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Agassiz-Harrison Observer - Letters  
 0 COMMENTS

EMAIL LETTER PRINT FOLLOW SHARE

## Bioblitz brings science to Spring Park

Published: July 28, 2011 10:00 PM  
 Updated: July 28, 2011 10:36 PM

A successful bioblitz was held in Harrison over the July 15 weekend. With the help of specialists and members of the public, 305 species of plants and animals were recorded. Two teams went out Saturday to explore; one around the townsite and the other to the East Sector woods.

A total of two provincially red (endangered or threatened) listed and four blue (special concern) listed species were identified of which one was federally endangered (Salish sucker), one threatened (barn swallow) and two special concern (Great Blue Heron, fannini ssp., Northern red-legged Frog).

After the opening barbecue on Friday evening at Rendall Park, specialists from BCIT mist netted bats in Spring Park. About 20 members of the public got up close and personal with seven little brown myotis bats (*myotis lucifugus*).

The South Coast Conservation Program in partnership with the Fraser Valley Watersheds Coalition, Stanley Park Ecological Society and the Miami River Streamkeepers sponsored the Harrison event. The Village of Harrison Hot Springs supported the event with tables and poster printing and distribution. Thanks go also to the Friends of the East Sector group for their support of the barbecue and the blitz teams. Vancity's enviroFund and BC Timber Sales funded the event.

A special thanks goes to the Bungalow Motel & Cascade Adventures for table storage and electricity, and to Back Porch for supplying the coffee.

On Saturday at Spring Park, Dr. Mike Pearson displayed live Salish Suckers from the Miami as well as rainbow trout, pike minnow and red shiners. Zo-Ann Morton of the Pacific Streamkeepers Federation surveyed bugs and put them on display for the public. Jeanne Hughes of the Fraser Valley Invasive Plant Council and Carrielyn Victor of Cheam Nation led a plant walk to learn about invasive as well as edible plants.

The organizers are hoping to make this an annual event. Whistler's bioblitz is in its fifth year and takes place August 5 and 6. Stanley Parks inaugural one takes place August 20 and 21. A bioblitz brings together the public, scientists and local stewards to identify as many living things possible in a given place in a given time. Plan to take part and stay tuned for 2012 in Harrison. More information is readily available online.

On behalf of the Miami River Streamkeepers,  
 Jaane Perrin

Ads by Google  
[Hostpapa Web Hosting](#)

Canada Green Web Hosting Leader  
 Free Domain - Hosting only \$3.95/mo

[www.Hostpapa.ca](http://www.Hostpapa.ca)

RECOMMEND ON FACEBOOK  
 Be the first of your friends to recommend this.

OTHERS ALSO READ...

**Agassiz-Harrison Observer**

- Science for the whole family
- Spring break magic

**Fraser Valley**

- Community science focus at UFV
- Abbotsford student a semifinalist in science contest
- Year of Science contest winner announced
- Science shows more species are at risk

**Pinnacle-CSL.com**

1992 Acura NSX  
 See online

06 Range Rover  
 See online

08 Toyota Tundra  
 See online

06 Hummer H3  
 See online

**Pinnacle Car Sales & Leasing**  
 10001 Fraser Hwy, Surrey  
 604-594-4466

**Summer Night World**  
 FREE ENTRANCE  
 Fri & Sat 7pm-1am  
 Sun & Holidays 7pm-Midnight

Agassiz Harrison Observer on Facebook  
 Like

532 people like Agassiz Harrison Observer

Darlene Helen John Lillie Sharon  
 Cherley Swayze Jordanka Paul Ellen

Facebook social plugin

**bcclassified.com**

MISSION NEW 2 BDRM SUITE MORE INFO

RECYCLE-IT! MORE INFO

lab/painter/pitbull\_puppies MORE INFO

Chilliwack, 45850 Alexander Ave, 600 MORE INFO

Website information:  
<http://fwc.ca/index.php/community-events/details/38-bioblitz-harrison-hot-springs>.

<http://www.gettoknow.ca/event/s/bioblitz/locations/> (scroll down on the right to British Columbia).

Figure 8. Post BioBlitz article in Harrison-Agassiz Observer